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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places-NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House. CINCINFATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 350

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FT. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot.

It is evident that the sound money Democrats in Indiana have laid down without making a contest for what they know to be right.

Now that Governor Matthews has full assortment of views in circulation designed to meet the ideas of all, he should write no more letters.

Jackson and Walling hold their own lives so dear that they chose to remain in jail rather than risk the outside. They have not always held human life so will not do. Wages increased year by

If Pension Commissioner Lochren's nomination for judge by the President depended upon the votes of veterans for confirmation rather than upon the Senate, he would be rejected.

Now that one faction of Democratic leaders is telling how corrupt and generally disreputable the other faction is and vice versa, the country is getting great deal of startling information.

Mayor Taggart knows a good thing when he sees it and takes it in if he can He has been considering the Democratic nomination for Governor, and by refusing it confesses that it is not a good

At a time when the leading veteran organizations are not demanding a service pension, and when the treasury is bank rupt, Representative Layton, of Ohio should not press the bill which he has

Even in the sliver-producing State of Idaho one-third of the delegates to the Republican State convention voted against the free coinage plank. adopted, the platform pledges loyalty to the Republican ticket.

"General" Clarkson should learned in 1892, when he said that Gen. Harrison would not be nominated on the first ballot, that he is not a prophet; but there are many excellent men who cannot learn from experience

Governor Altgeld, in his recent speech attempts to quote the late Mr. Blaine i favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio. If the An archist Governor had quoted all that Mr. Blaine said at that time he would have made it clear that the dead statesman favored a silver dollar whose bullion value is equal to the gold one.

A few days ago Senator Vest declared that officeholders bought the majority in the Michigan Democratic convention Now Don Dickinson charges that th Western Democracy is being corrupted by the reckless use of money on the part of the silver propaganda. stories are true, the Democracy is in luck. Still, the two assertions lead to the inference that the Democrats are

Only 60,000 pensi ners of about 800,000 were paid at the agencies before the passage of the Overstreet bill requiring that all be paid through the mails. The complaint regarding the law, and there is little of it, comes from those who desire to come to the agency cities to waste their money in debauchery and from the harpies who robbed them. In this State the G. A. R. encampment thanked Mr. Overstreet for his good service.

Emperor William's arbitrary order that "the clergy must not meddle with poll tics, because it is no concern of theirs. is justly characterized by the dispatch as "brutally brusque." It is, however, entirely characteristic of the Emperor who is fast developing into the most arbitrary of divine-right rulers. He ought to understand the German temper wel enough to know that such an order as that is likely to have precisely the opposite effect from what was intended.

The Torrens land system has been adopted in Ohio, and a committee State officers who recently visited Chicago to investigate the operation of the law in that city were highly pleased with it. Next to its simplicity, its chief merit is in the great reduction of expense attending transfers of real estate incident to the abstracting of titles. Under the present system this is a detriment to real estate transactions in all cities any size, and becomes more and more so every year. The next Legislature should consider the propriety of its adoption in this State.

An exchange in this city has been President. In 1884 Mr. Cleveland wrote the people in that State that if elected he the campaign was going on, declared that he had reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland would not veto a free coinage bill. Yet Mr. Cleveland and his friends were silent. His friends managing his campaign arranged for the Democrats in

last Congress embraced a State bank over to a State bank currency issued under State laws. This record may be the cleanest in the country in the judgment of the Cleveland-worshiping mugwump, but many others will think differ-

own party in this State. During the past

few months he has been trying to pose

as a sound money man, and has dis-

tinctly declared himself hostile to the

free and unlimited coinage of silver on

the present ratio. Now, in a letter to an

Anderson friend, which probably was not

intended for publication, he declares

against the present standard and would

have something else-what he does not

Governor Matthews is an amiable gen-

tleman and a sharp politician when the

affair does not rise above the dispensing

of small patronage, but his statesman-

ship ends with such performances as that

by which he retained the custodian of

the Statehouse. His utterances on the

money question show that he either does

not grasp its importance or is willing to

declare for a policy which will bring dis-

aster to the country if his ambition can

be gratified and his party kept in power.

Like the most of the Democratic leaders

of his party during the war, Governor

Matthews is for party first, even if be-

ing for it would bring disaster. The

Journal makes this statement because

the course of the Governor more than

In his Anderson letter Governor Mat-

thews attributes the reduced wages and

the lack of employment to the fact that

the country is on a gold basis. That

year until the election of 1892. In no

country in the world was there so full

employment as in the United States un-

til Governor Matthews rejoiced in Cleve-

land's election and the coming of his

free-trade policy. The growth of indus-

try and business was never so marked

in any nation as in the United States

from 1880 to 1893, under the policy of pro-

tection and the same gold basis extended

by three times as much silver money as

the country had of all kinds prior to

1861. By the adoption of the Democratic

tariff policy one or two great industries

and a score of smaller ones have been

crippled. Compared with the average of

the four years preceding the passage of

the law which put wool upon the free

list, the importation of wool has been

doubled, depriving the American wool

grower of a market for 120,000,000 pounds

during the fiscal year 1895, and sending

\$33,770,159 out of the country for the pur-

chase of wool, or double the average o

the four years of the McKinley tariff.

The importation of woolen and worsted

goods during the first year of the Gor-

man tariff was valued, or, rather, under-

valued, at \$60,319,301, compared with

\$16,809,372 the last year of the McKinley

tariff. The loss of the production of

\$43,000,000 worth of woolen goods tends to

fill the country with idle labor. Cotton

manufacturing, glass, pottery, cutlery

and scores of industries which make use

of fabrics of iron and steel are crippled

by the foreign competition due to Gov

Matthews's free-trade heresy, and not to

the money standard. With the same

money there were no silent factories and

crowds of unemployed men in 1892. If

wages are lower now and labor has short

employment, it is due to the attempt to

place the country on a free-trade basis

of which Governor Matthews was a zeal

HOW TO CONTRACT THE CURRENCY.

The leading claim of a class of the ac

vocates of free coinage of silver is tha

such a policy would give the country

larger volume of money. They declare

that all the silver which could be coined

would be added to the present stock of

money, two-fifths of which consists of

gold. When they make such declaration

As a matter of fact, based upon the

experience of all modern nations, when

money of cheaper material circulated on

an equality with one made of dearer ma-

terial, the latter has gone out of circula-

tion or use as money, unless the quantity

All ratios for coinage-15 to 1, 151/2 to

and 16 to 1-were made upon th

closest calculation that one ounce of gold

would buy as much as bullion as fifteen

fifteen and one-half or sixteen ounces

of silver. If that were the case, if the

amount of bullion in a dollar of each

could be exchanged the one for the

other, there could be no harm in the

free and unlimited coinage of silver,

When our ratio was established in 1834

as 16 to 1, sixteen ounces of silver were

thought to be of equal value as bullion

to one ounce of gold. Such was not the

case by about 4 cents on the dollar, the

silver dollar being worth that much

more than the gold. The result was that

all the silver went abroad, and to pro-

vide silver change, the weight of halves

quarters and dimes was reduced in 1855

so that they would stay in the country.

So long as the bullion in a silver dollar

would sell for 104 or 105, or even 102, the

owner would not take it to a mint to

Another illustration: As soon as specie

payments were suspended by the United

States in 1861, gold and silver rose to

premium and ceased to be money. In

week every half dollar disappeared, be-

cause, in the popular estimation, a dollar

of coin was worth more than a dollar of

paper, even if a legal tender, so long as

it could not be redeemed with coin. Jan.

1. 1879, the government was prepared for

specie payments; yet, so long as there

was a premium of one-half of 1 per cent.

on gold or silver money, it would not

circulate with the irredeemable green-

backs. Jan. 1, 1879, greenbacks could be

added to greenbacks and other notes.

and increased the money of the country

From this experience, and scores of

have it made into 100 cents.

of the cheaper has been limited.

an attempt has been made to have

they ignore the lessons of experience.

ous if not an able champion

justifies it.

THE GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE LETTER Therefore, the first result of the free Governor Matthews, through the indiscolnage of silver would be to reduce the cretion of a friend in Anderson, is made present stock of money by more than to contribute another opinion on the one-third, and more than one-half on the money question which will tend to add basis of purchase power. If the reader to the gayety of his opponents in his wants a smaller volume of money, with

#### an advocate of the free coinage of silver. ELECTRICAL PROCRESS.

new standard, silver, and would cease to

hour free coinage should be adopted our

present stock of \$1,528,629,000, gold, sil-

ver and paper, held to an equality by the

limited coinage of silver, would shrink

to less than \$1,000,000,000, because gold

would no longer be money, but would go

to a country where it would buy enough

silver bullion to make two silver dollars.

The ceremonies in New York Saturday night in honor of the completion of the arrangements for the transmission of electric power from Niagara Falls were a fitting celebration of the latest phase in the wonderful development of the practical uses of electricity. Really, the transmission of electric power a hundred miles is not more mysterious than its transmission a hundred feet, and the sending of a message almost instantaneously around the world does not create as much surprise now as did the sending of the first message over Morse's experimental line from Washington to Baltimore. The various stages of development by which the marvelous results of to-day have been reached have followed in such natural and rapid se quence that people have ceased to be surprised at anything, and are prepared to accept the wildest predictions regarding future developments. It is by no means impossible that before many years all telegraphic communication will be done with the earth as a conductor, thus doing away with unsightly poles, and solving one of the most vexatious of municipal problems by burying the electricity instead of the wires. When this poles. and ought greatly telegraphing of means universal communication instead of, as it still is, a comparatively expensive luxury. This will bring the people of the different countries and people in different parts of the same country into closer communication and contact, thus eventually furnishing a potent factor in civilization. In another direction, that of electric motors, it is evident development is yet in its first stages. The possibilities of stored and portable electricity are beyond conception, and its applicasure to come in the near future.

tion to freight and passenger traffic i If Hon. Chauncey M. Depew had been aware of the facts he might have made use of an incident that occurred in this State when the electric telegraph was in its experimental stage. In 1842 Hon. David Wallace, then Representative in Congress from this district, voted fo an appropriation of \$30,000 to test the feasibility of Morse's invention. It was this appropriation which enabled Morse to construct his first line from Washington to Baltimore. Wallace was renominated by the Whigs, and when he came before the people for re-election his Democratic opponent, William J. Brown made effective use of his vote on this question. The district at that time in cluded twelve or fifteen counties, and was chiefly inhabited by a simple, agricultural people. When Brown would inform his country audience that Wallace had voted to appropriate the enormous sum of \$30,000 to ascertain whether letters could be sent through the air by "a thing called the electro-magnetic telegraph," making the pronunciation as long and difficult as possible, they were dumfounded at the folly and extravagance of their Representative. Wallace's defeat at the end of a first term was largely due to this vote. Brown himself afterwards became a convert to the invention and voted for an appropriation of \$8,000 to maintain the line after its

feasibility had been demonstrated. That the apportionment law of 1885 is unconstitutional the Supreme Court has practically declared, since its provisions are similar to those of the laws which it declared to be unconstitutional. That tribunal refused to pass upon the act because there would be no apportionment law when it was set aside. There could be none, because from the first Gov Matthews announced that under no circumstances would be call the Legislature together to enact one. The danger o public disorder was in the threat of the Governor that he would not perform his constitutional duty by assembling the Legislature. This fact was well known before the suit was brought. While was pending the Governor gave out that would assume the functions of the Legislature and issue a proclamation declaring that the election would be held under the act of 1885, even if the cour should declare it unconstitutional. Gov Matthews is one of those intense parti sans who will carry out the schemes or his advisers regardless of consequences This knowledge led the Journal to oppose the bringing of the suit. If there had been a broad-minded executive in the Governor's office who would have assembled the Legislature, as did the excutives in other States where apportionment laws had been set aside, th situation would have been different, bu with a Governor who declares his purpose to violate the Constitution, and who cannot be reached by the courts, the Journal preferred to hold an election under an outrageously unjust apportionment rather than to run the risk of lawlessness under the lead of a narrow and intense partisan eager for distinction in promoting the interests of his party.

The report from Washington to the effect that General Lee, the new consulgeneral to Havana, goes thither with instructions to attempt to bring about peace between Cuba and Spain on basis which will continue the present relations, with pledges of important concessions on the line of self-government for the people of that island, needs official confirmation. If it should prove to be correct, the country will be amazed at the folly of the undertaking of the administration. Spain is a government so constructed that it cannot be liberal for the reason that it has made no progress in a hundred years. Any other government would have been wise enough to have held Cuba for all it is worth by such concessions in the way of self-gov-

and other governments to hold the allegiance of much more alien colonies than is Cuba to Spain. If Spain should agree to make concessions she would not or could not carry them out. On the other hand, the insurgents are not in the condition or the frame of mind to accept any sort of mediation. At the present time they have the best of the conflict, and are apparently in a better condition to resist the efforts of Spain to subdue them than they were a year ago. Captain General Weyler, by calling for more troops, has admitted his inability to crush the insurrection.

President Kruger is completely master of the situation in regard to the sentences of the Transvaal conspirators. To less purchase power, he should become begin with, their plea of guilty justified the sentence of death, which is the penalty of treason in all dvilized countries. This penalty once attached, it was in the power of the President to direct it to be carried out or to commute it in any manner he pleased. The deliberation with which he has acted and his final leniency shows him to be a master or diplomacy. Under a stolid looking face the Transvaal President carries a very shrewd intelligence and a large and active brain.

A recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress relative to the shipment of American freight over Canadian railroads shows that the United States has contributed not less than \$20,-000,000 a year in railway earnings for the past five years to Canadian roads, and will continue to contribute at an increasing rate unless the present bonded system is abolished. The effect of the present system is to send over Canadian roads an immense amount of traffic which, by every consideration of patriotism and ordinary business sense, belongs to American roads.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. They Agree for Once.

Mr. Coldwater-A man could not offer me greater insult than to ask me to take a glass

Mr. Wickwire-Many new faces at church

Colonel Bourbon-Nor me, neithah, sah. Natural Result.

Mrs. Wickwire-Of course there were. Have you forgotten already that there has been complexion specialist in town for a week? The Long-Distance Girl.

On a twenty-mile run Miss Betty Starts out, looking witchingly pretty; And the shine of the sun, Ere the hot day is done, Makes her frowzled and tousled And hopelessly, vulgarly "sweaty."

Easily Answered. "If women have not finer sensibilities than nen," asked the defender of her sex, "ther why is it that men laugh and women weer at a wedding? "Because they are not the ones who are

getting married," answered the coarse, heart-

INDIANA PRESS OPINION. Mount for Governor. Farmer Matthews did well for a Democrat;

Farmer Mount will do better as a Republican.-Lagrange Standard. The Democrats are having their fun with Farmer Mount. Later, Farmer Mount will ave his fun with the Democrats.-LaPorte

Farmer Mount will become Governor Mount. He will, we dare say, make as great

Farmer Mount told us two years ago he ould husk as much corn as any two "hands' ne ever had; he is also a husker when i omes to vote-getting .- Petersburg Press. The farmers, the railroad men, the soldiers and the bicyclers are all for Mount for Governor. You can't keep a good man down with that combination.—Madison Courier. James A. Mount is one of the successful farmers of Indiana, an all-round able man, a clear thinker and a good speaker, and will make a good Governor,-Vincennes Commer-

The nomination of James A. Mount Governor pleases all Republicans. He is a very popular man with all classes, and particularly among farmers.—Kendallville

Hon. James A. Mount was the first choice of a large number of Owen county Republicans and the second choice of a still larger number. His nomination is highly satisfac ory.-Owen County Journal

No one need to imagine for a moment that he convention made the slightest mistake in nominating James A. Mount for Governor. His character and his life's work are enti-tled to unbounded respect, and he will command it .- Liberty Herald.

Mr. Mount's record as a man and citizen s clean, and his capacity and ability for the discharge of the high duties of state will not suffer by comparison with any of the recent occupants of the gubernatorial chair.—Hartford City Times.

Mount seems to strike the popular heart His nomination is satisfactory to his com petitors in the convention, and there are no places. He made a square fight and won the nomination, just as he will win the election.—Cannelton Enquirer. James A. Mount, the Republican nomined

for Governor, has spoken many times a farmers' institutes in this county and has a wide personal acquaintance among our Whity county farmers. Every one who knows im is his friend.—Columbia City Mail. It is seldom that a man is nominated for high office that you will not hear some one say, "I cannot vote for that man: but you will travel a long ways before you will find a Republican that will say, "I cannot vote for Mount."—Pendleton Repub-

ican The nomination of James A. Mount for Governor seems to have been a most happy hit. Every other candidate and the friends of every other candidate are for him, and the Democratic organs and politicians can find no evil thing to say of him.—Conners-

J. A. Mount has seven letters in his name, vas nominated on the seventh ballot on the seventh day of the month, was victorious by 763 votes, which is a multiple of seven and will take his seat in 1897. Now give him seventy-seven thousand majority.-

Mr. Mount, our candidate for Governor s well known among Gibson county farmers, having attended farmers' institutes here frequently. He is a man of the peowill be elected by the biggest majority ever rolled up in this great Comnonwealth.-Princeton Clarion

We doubt if out of the whole list o andidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, any man could have been selected more universally satisfactory than Mr. Mount, the one who was chosen. The people like him, and the politicians find no fault with him.—Rensselaer Republican.

Mr. Mount has an acquaintance in every county in Indiana, as the result of his farm experiments and his talks about them farm institutes. He has a sound knowledge of State affairs and of national affairs, and deserves the hearty support of all the people of Indiana.-Martinsville Republican. The nominee for Governor, James A of Montgomery county, is a suc cessful farmer and soldier with a proud That he should be chosen from s many distinguished men, at a time when there is a surety of his election, speaks esteem in which he is

neld.-Bedford Mall. Mr. Mount is the peer of any candidate in Indiana. He is a true Hoosier, a successful farmer, a sound Republican, honest i

Mount for Governor is undoubtedly the best

is a broad-mind farmer, with correct ideas questions, and will give the State ninistration that will be to the genera dount and his party.-Noblesville Tribune. Hon. James A. Mount, the Republican canlidate for Governor, is well known and very pular in this county. He has attended and elivered lectures at the Spencer County Farmers' Institutes and also made a numper of excellent Republican speeches in this county during the campaign of 1892. Spencer county will give him a handsome majority.

The nomination of James A. Mount for Governor has been universally commended as the very best selection that could have been made. Republicans, Democrats, Populists and Prohibitionists alike respect and nonor Mr. Mount as a man and citizen, and it is safe to say that many fair-my voters who do not belong to the Repul arty, will support him.-Steuben Ret

James A. Mount is one of the best known er in Indiana but he has seen or is acquainted with the gentleman. A good feature of the case is, also, he has no enemies in any party, and being a farmer and a popular and successful one, the probability is he will poll an extraordinarily large farmer vote.—Pendleton News. James A. Mount, the "farmer candidate

for Governor, is not unknown to the citizens of Orleans, as he conducted the Farmers' institute at this place last fall, and was so pleasant and useful to the institute that he won the admiration of all, and it was a pleasure to the writer to hear one of our best Democratic farmers say to Mr. Mount on taking his leave, that "if you are nom-inated for Governor I shall vote for you."— Orleans Examiner. James A. Mount, for Governor, is an excellent selection, and especially with the

known, and where he has so frequently addressed the voters as a candidate for Conress and the farmers as a worker in the Farmers' Institute. He is an able man and a man of the people and will give the peo-ple of the State if elected, of which there is no reasonable doubt, a good clean ad-ministration.—Sullivan Union.

The work of the Republican State convention could not possibly have been bettered. In giving us a candidate for Governor out of the fifteen strong contestants whom every defeated candidate can and will heartily support without bitterness, it per-formed wonders and at the same time gave us a man of acknowledged capacity, well known and popular in every county of the State, a veteran and a man who will not have to be defended from any standpoint.

—Starke County Republican.

The Apportionment Decision. be made to overthrow that law, save as it is made by a regularly elected Legislature. We want no more gerrymandering tomfool-The Democrats have given us about half-dozen, and the Republicans in 1895 betrayed their party and dishonored themselves by giving us another gerrymander, little better than its Democratic predeces-

sors.-Fort Wayne Gazette. The decision of the Supreme Court will have the effect of causing unusual activity in the Republican ranks in the gerrymandered districts and at this time it is thought probable or even possible for the Democrats to elect a majority in the Legislature even with the assistance of a gerry mander. It may take some hard work i certain sections to overcome the disadvan-tage, but Republicans will be found equal to the emergency.-Richmond Telegram. In spite of the fact that the Supreme Court decision is obviously of partisan inspiration and against the plaintiffs who were sincerely seeking justice and justice only in the

name of the people of the whole State, the public will experience relief at the concluon of the contention. The courts have failed to disentangle the complications, but matters have now so shaped themselves that a proper and adequate adjustment will be brought about by the righteous judgment of citizens acting in their sovereign capacty through the medium of that highest of tribunals, the ballot-box.-Lafayette

The Express has reason to be satisfied which leaves the apportionment act of 1885 in force until a new act is passed by the next Legislature. It has always considered gency as unwise and has plainly said so. Chairman Gowdy looked at the question from different standpoint, or was advised so to look at it, and made, or was led, we have been worse. It would have been worse if this suit had succeeded. We are not in a bad shape. Much of the feeling that was aroused in the clash of opinions has subsided. The party can adapt itself to ons and if Chairman Gowdy adapt himself to the conditions and party he can lead the party in a great victory, but it must be with the understanding that the party and not some one's personal interests is his lookout.-Terre Haute Ex-

Matthews and Money. Governor Matthews's views on the money uestion are about as clear as ordinary mud. Like the Irishman's flea, Governor Mat-

thews flops about on the money question so rapidly that it is hard to determine just The Matthews presidential boom has no vet been able to do without the bottle, although occasionally its eyes are thought to be moving as if in the future it might notice things.—Muncie News.

Governor Matthews's friends fondly im agine that he is a presidential possibility and are trying to patch up his contradictory statements on the silver question. hope.—Kendallville Standard

Governor Matthews's view of the vital im ortance to the country of having Mr. Matthews for President greatly overshadows the importance of the country money.-Rushville Bepublican.

The presidential candidacy of "Farmer' Governor Matthews has reached the button stage. The buttons contain a likeness of the Governor, but strange as it may seem here is no shade tree in sight .- Terre Haute

In the recent interview and corrections hereof Governor Matthews makes an effort conciliate all the factions in his par on the silver question, but he signally fails to make a clear statement of his own posiion.-Brookville American.

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

French Catholics at St. Etjenne mobbed

an atheist who was billed to lecture on 'Crimes of God. Mr. James J. Goodwin, of Hartford, has purchased a plot of ground where stood the famous charter oak tree, and has presented it to the Sons of Colonial Wars. A worthy

nonument will be erected. The crown of the Czar of Russia to be worn at the coronation is valued at nearly \$450,000. On its top is a ruby, surmounted by a cross of five magnificent diamonds, and he rest of it is fairly covered with diamonds and pearls.

Extraordinary efforts were made on behalf

of Dr. Playfair to keep the terms of his setlement with Mrs. Kitson out of the papers. t is generally rumored in London, however, hat Dr. Playfair agreed to pay £8,000 and costs. The verdict was for £12,000. At the present moment the Czar of Russia s perhaps the most discontented man in the world. The cares and dangers of his present position fret him greatly, and, added to his usual burdens, are the countless an-

Queen Victoria is not in feeble health. The report that she is unable to hold state functions is not founded on fact. The death of Prince Henry of Battenberg accounts for Queen's recent retirement. She to be apparently strong enough to live a lozen years longer.

novances connected with his appro

The new Uganda postage stamp ought fetch" the philatelists. One of the assistant nissioners has established a sort of native post and prepared a series of type-written postage stamps. When used they are crossed with a pen and ink mark, instead of being defaced in the ordinary manner. Queen Henrietta, of Belgium, in spite of er snow-white hair and her rank of us riding. She delights leaping her horse through burning hoops and over flaming hedges, and besides having jumped a per horse over a dinner table covered with flow-ers and lighted candles, she has, standing

on the back of one horse, driven a team o "This talk about Reed for the vice lency." said a disguested Reed man, "is al

needed more than ever in the Speaker's chair to keep the Republican party from

If John J. Dougias, of Akron, O., shall sucattracted much attention in the West by gorous work in favor of proreally a mixture of three races—Scotch, Indian and negro—and though he is only a hod carrier, he believes that he has been chosen by Providence as the standard bearer

George M. Pullman denies the pretty fairy story about his daughter, who was said to and draw a salary of \$10,000 therefor. To a Pittsburg reporter he said the other day: "My daughter never named a car that I know of, and most certainly did not draw the \$10,000 salary. I have named several cars, but was never paid for my services. The cars are named in the office. It was a pretty story, lacking only the little feature of truth." Mr. Pullman's cwn private car has been his traveling home for twenty years, and every President since Lincoln has ridden

Mrs. Kruger, the wife of President Kruger of the Transvaal, who is an extremely homely woman, does nearly all her own housework, cooking meals, making her own bed, and always taking a hand in the family washing. When her husband has guests" to dinner the good lady will trust the task of waiting on the table to no one, and donning a white apron she performs the and donning a white apron she performs the office of butler. Her husband has a private fortune of \$25,000,000, but it's "Aunty" Kruger's boast that they live on their "coffee money"—a perquisite of \$2,000 a year allowed them by the government.

She said her flower seeds were grand, She bought the very best. She planted them last evening, and The chickens did the rest.

The new arrival stared aghast, "What do mine eyes behold? St. Peter, are those bicycles Upon the streets of gold?

St. Peter coughed. "Ahem! my son. Bicycling is no sin! -New York Tribune.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. its Action Should Be the Result of

Careful Reflection. Philadelphia Inquirer.

With this by way of preamble let us With this by way of preamble let us ex-press the opinion right here that the con-along the lines indicated by the New sudden burst of enthusiasm for any can-The matter is altogether too grave, Whoever is nominated will be nor as the sober second thought of a majority of the 918 men comprising the St. Louis gathering. There will be a lot of tide-waiters from some of the Southern States, with interests to serve but their pockets, Phere be will be some rampant silver maniecs. But the great business sentiment must revail and in the next four weeks that ntiment must make itself fel What is it that business men fear?

t is the extremes of change. uncertainty In 1890 Congress passed what is known as the McKinley bill. In 1892 the Democrats carried the country. Why? The cha late themselves to it immediately

merchants in their advertise vised their customers to buy at once. cause prices were going up.
Following the Democratic sweep came the mended Wilson bill, accompanied by the financial panic. Now the demand is for Unrest, uneasiness, uncer-

nty have prevailed. What next We must have a tariff which will give us sufficient revenue and a tariff which will rotect our workingmen so that they may go into extremes' If we make the highest of high tariffs

reat issue, Democratic ascendancy, may be oked for in 1900-more unrest, thing to be wished for but not realized. It is the wise, corrective, protective tariff that we want, not the revolutionary tariff. And with this tariff must come as an er agitation. No tariff in the world will

No free sliver! No dickering with free-sil ver men! No yielding to the mining camps and patches of the Rockies The sober, horse sense of the vast busi on in order that we may have rest, a sound currency, our mills opened once more and tariff schedules that will last. We want no nore political changes for a generation. The can party, if it is wise now, will The candidate of the Republican party

nust be a man who is conservative and not whose views on the money quesion are known to be sound; who will not plunge the country into the uncertainty and the agitation that kill. His policies must be

Such a man will win and lead the Republican party into long continued power and the country into a splendid era of prosper-

he sentiment that must control the I ican convention, to crystallize and make its candidate known. Shall it be Quay, or Mc-Kinley, Reed, Allison or Morton? It is for the cool, sober, second thought to make up its mind, but whoever it is his views must made known on all these great questions fore the day of the convention, and the lness men must insist upon it The convention must know of a certainty

The Goose Feather. (An American Indian Song.) Black lake, black lake-The wild goose hid within the brake; The string upon my bow fell loose, The arrow slipped and missed the goose.

He heard my step and flew away; Arrow thin, arrow thin-I struck the black goose-feather in.

Black lake, black lake-A goose lies dead within the brake. This more his own black feather whirre And sped the shaft that killed the bird. -Charles A. Collmann, in May Century.

The Word of God. The Outlook

In short, we are to take the Bible, not as of God-it is never called the word God in its own pages-but as a record of the experiences of devout men who have recorded what seemed to them God's revelation of himself. The word of God is God revealing himself. The word of God is in the Bible, but it is not identical with the Bible. For this word, this reveiation of God, we are to search as men search for a hic en treasure; and we are to measure velation by the two manifestations of God. which are supreme and confirmatory of each

Suggestion to the Conference.

other-the life and character of Christ and

our own conscience.

Springfield Republican. The general Methodist conference at Cleveand has rightly denounced subsidies by the government to the Roman church in Indian education as "such a union of church and State is contrary to the Constitution." Now the conference should express an opinion that union of courch and state which is involved in the exemption of church property

from taxation. Democrats and McKinley. Philadelphia Record.

The Record has anticipated defeat; but the Record's candidate, at St. Louis, there will be a big rift in the clouds. McKinley is the hope of Democracy. His nomination would be Democratic opportunity. If he cannot be beaten for the presidency by the Democrats, nobody can.

Rebuking the Brethren.

san Francisco Chronicle. When the Methodist brethern at Cleveland et into a noisy wrangle on the woman sestion mankind, as usual, reports that the daugnters of Eve are at it again." When tyrant man gets courage enough to give o'er trying to hide behind feminine petticoats he will deserve to meet the fair

sex on equal terms. But Some of Them Do Doubt. Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. Despite all efforts to side-track it the financial issue is going to be the leading ssue of the campaign, and there can be no sort of doubt that McKinley will make his ition acceptable to party sentiment

Condemned Cannon. Vashington Special to Chicago Record.

condemned cannon on hand for twenty years or more. All that were left on hand after the war were given away in ten

tions the government has had to make hun-dreds and hundreds of cannon for the ex-press purpose of condemning them.

"As a rule these soldier monuments are placed on a square or oblong base and four cannon are needed, one for each corner, to properly set them off. With the cannot always go the carriages; kept painted they will last practically The present Congress has donated 120 non so far, and probably forty more non so far, and probably forty more wi be added before they adjourn. As there on hand but seventy-five cannon for which there is no present use, seventy-five or one hundred will have to be made immediately. comply with the law.

### Why They Instructed for Mckinley.

Four McKinley delegates have now been tion best by the statement that the farmers farmers of Canada than any other agriturists in the country. Under the McKir bill the protection afforded to agriculture products, especially in the Buffalo was great enough to insure the market to Americans. Since the repeal of that act prices for American products have been ruled from 20 to 50 per cent. lower. Again every farmer who was induced to vote against the Republicans because his milk-pans cost him a cent or two more in 1830 than was charged in 1889 was told that the McKinley bill was the cause. Tosame farmer is willing to pay the 1890 price for pans if ne can get the 1890 price for eggs, butter, cheese, hay and grain. Naturally the districts of New York which compete most directly with Canada are for the man whose name is attached to the law which gave them better prices.

#### A Note of Warning.

Chicago Post. The New York State Superintendent of warning against modern tendencies in public schools. His statements are applicable not only to New York, but to most States of the Union. He dwells on the deplorable tice of trying to cover too much ground and hurrying the pupils on too rapidly. Little attention, he says, is paid essentials and fundamental branches, and there is a useless smattering of knowledge. He that the original idea that the three R's are nently sound, and that the new notions t superficiality and ignorance. Children leave the public schools without knowing their own language or the history and geography of their country. The whole system of pu official. All judicious educators must agree

### Kipling's Troubles.

with him.

It is hard enough for a man to face a bicycle in the Vermont wilds when a bicycle brother-in-law come along in a yet more intractible attitude towards him. such circumstances there is little we that the natural inherent objection of man-kind to execution should bubble forth vocif-erously. Rudyard Kipling had a great and devoted affection for one Balestier brother. His poem on the death of Wolcott Bale-stier is one of the finest things that be has written. But in giving up the other brother as a bad job he has but shown the opposite when the artistic temperament has fust been

tangled up in a bicycle it is not as rece as usual nor prone to learn added les of patience and long suffering. Fatiguing.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph This is the way the news about Weyler as been coming

Weyler has not been recalled." Weyler has resigned." Weyler has not resigned." 'General Weyler's successor has been se-

'General Weyler is determined to die in the last ditch. He will not resign. "General Weyler's resignation has been Weyler fatigues us.

an Abbott's Parish. New York . -- mercial Advertiser. of the busiest clergymen in parish over which he prein the city. It is doing a work for aware of. The parish work is so extensive of four clergymen, for Dr. Abbott has three assistants. No less than thirty-seven different societies, bodies and institutions are in affiliation with Plymouth, and how Dr. Ab-bott keeps track of them frequently puzzles

# Altruistic Lawyers.

Heedless of the unhappy fate that befell the untried youth who, in the absence of the old man, settled a law suit that had Rapids to simplify court rules and refor laws and legislation. Business must be goo with the Blackstones when they feel dis-posed to tackle an altruistic job like this.

# Here's Richness.

New York Times. In a magazine article just published Mr. Andrew Carnegie says: "We should be quite willing to abolish luxury, but to abolish poverty would be to destroy the only soil upon which mankind can depend to produce the virtues which alone can enable our rac to reach a still higher civilization than it

# Privileged Class.

Chicago Tribune. "Take the young man's arm when you are out walking with him in the evening." Uncle Allen Sparks to one of his nieces.
"Don't let him take yours. Nobody ever grabs a lady's elbow unless he's a regular cad—or a church usher," added Uncle Allen

# Hint for Platt.

meditatively.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. Thomas C. Platt would greatly a furlough to his tongue and his pen. Be-neath the rule of men wno are on the wrong side in politics the tongue is simply "an unruly member," and the pen isn't worth a

#### California Query. San Francisco Post.

A man possessed of enough courage wed a Calaveras girl while his Marin o wife was alive, has met a peculiar fate. He was killed by one of his mothers-in-law, and people are inquiring if matrimos such means is not robbed of its sting. The "Mixed" Matthews.

New York Mail and Express.

#### ome. Obviously the Hoosier Governor has studied the Democratic fine art of evasion and negation to some purpose.

views, the more vague and mysterious the

The more elaborately the Hon. Claude

McKinley's Danger. Pittsburg Dispatch. McKinley is in danger of losing all the popularity and prestige brought to his candidacy through the opposition of the A. P. A., since that alphabetical organization has begun to give him-official indorsement.

One Thing Sure.

#### Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph If anything may be regarded as certain in politics, it is that there will be no more tariff legislation until the financial issue

has been fought out and the money tion is settled. Looks So. Detroit Free Press.

# The Brooklyn trolley cars have killed 150 people. Nobody is compelled to live in Brook-

That's All.

The First Thing.

Detroit Tribune. Illinois simply leaves a note with Mr. Cul-fom, saying that she has gone with a hand-

### Baltimore American (Rep.) The first thing, brethren, is to get sou noney and to protect it from ever become asound.

lyn, seemingly

Unkind

Claude Matthews is a good man, but there